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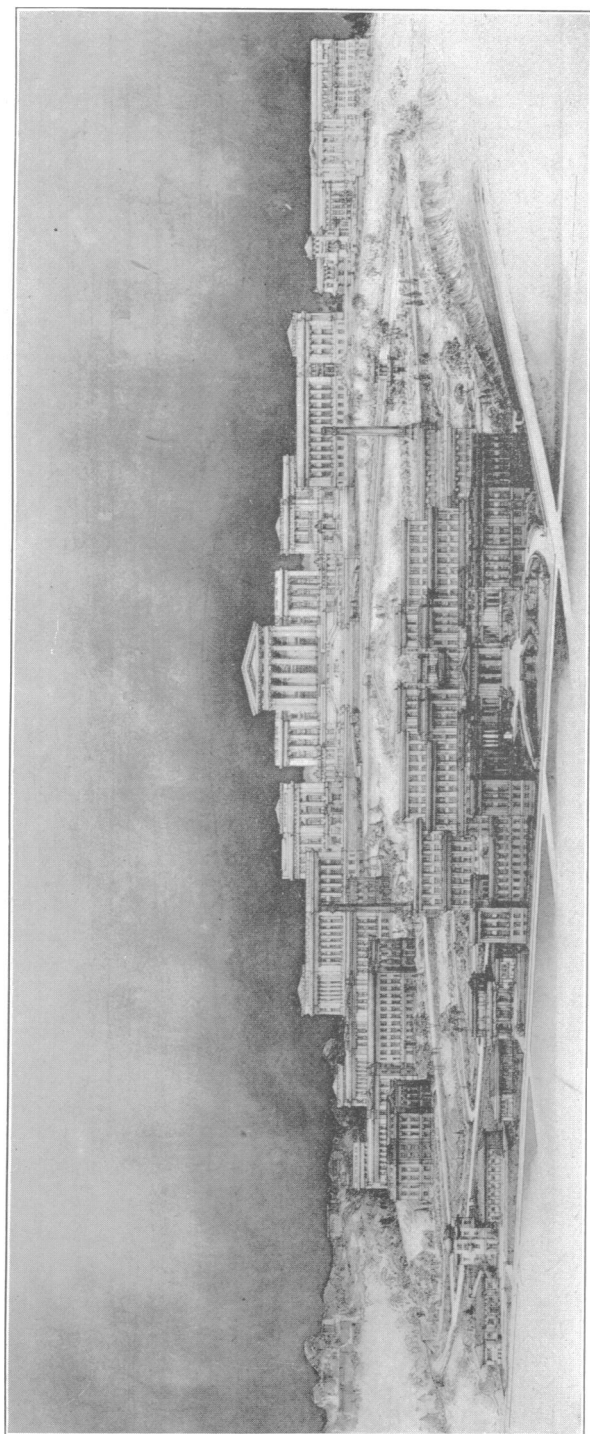
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PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.

## THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

*THE PITTSBURGH MEETING OF  
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT  
OF SCIENCE*

THE meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national scientific societies affiliated with it open at Pittsburgh on December 28. Careful consideration was given to the question of the advisability of holding scientific meetings in time of war. It was the judgment of the officers of the government consulted as well as of scientific men that such a meeting would contribute in important ways to national organization and preparation. A great part of the sessions will be devoted to problems directly concerned with the prosecution of the war and with altered conditions at home due to the war. Research in pure science will also have its place on the program. And this is as it should be, for when peace comes great responsibility will be placed on the scientific men of the United States to maintain the leadership in investigation which will probably have passed to us.

The great industrial city in which the meeting is held typifies the importance of the applications of science in modern life, while the rapid development of its educational and scientific institutions fits this city for a meeting of scientific men. The Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Technical Schools, the University of Pittsburgh with the Mellon Institute, form a civic center in Pittsburgh admirably suited to the simultaneous meeting of a large number of separate scientific organizations.

The American Association held

the last of its regular summer meetings in Pittsburgh in 1902. At that time the Carnegie Institute had been open seven years. The Schools of Applied Science had not been founded and the University of Pittsburgh was a small institution with scattered buildings. Under the directorship of Dr. W. J. Holland, in 1902 as in 1917 chairman of the local committee for the meeting; the institute has enjoyed a rapid development. The Schools of Applied Science have been built and liberally endowed. The University of Pittsburgh in 1908 acquired its present site and has begun the erection of the great group of buildings according to the plans shown in the illustrations. The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, based by Robert Kennedy Duncan on a plan of industrial fellowships in chemistry representing a new method of education and research, has for about two years occupied its new building erected as a part of the development of the university.

In the course of the fifteen years since the previous Pittsburgh meeting, the association has developed as rapidly as the scientific institutions of Pittsburgh. At the time of the meeting in 1902, there were about 3,500 members, with a registration at the meeting of 435. There are now some 14,000 members of the association, and there will meet with it at Pittsburgh more than twenty national scientific societies which have become affiliated with the association. The meeting at Pittsburgh may not be as large as was the meeting in New York a year ago, when there were some three to four thousand scientific men in attendance, but the programs will certainly be of more than usual interest.

The subject of the address of the retiring president Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, will be on the "Economic Effects of the World War in the United States" and many of the discussions before the sections of the association and the special societies will be concerned with problems relating to the national emergency and with national preparedness. The addresses of the chairmen of the sections are:

SECTION A.—Luther P. Eisenhart. The Kinematical Generation of Surfaces.

SECTION B.—Henry A. Bumstead. Present Tendencies in Theoretical Physics.

SECTION C.—Julius Stieglitz. The Electron Theory of Valence and its Application to Problems of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

SECTION D.—Henry M. Howe. Some Needs of Engineering.

SECTION E.—Rollin D. Salisbury. The Educational Value of Geology.

SECTION F.—George H. Parker. An Underlying Principle in the Architecture of the Nervous System.

SECTION G.—C. Stuart Gager. The Near Future of Botany in America.

SECTION H.—Frederick W. Hodge. The Ancient Pueblo of Hawikuh.

SECTION I.—Louis I. Dublin. The Significance of our Declining Birth Rate.

SECTION K.—Edwin O. Jordan. Food-borne Infections.

SECTION L.—(Leonard P. Ayres absent—no address.)

SECTION M.—Whitman H. Jordan. The Future of Agricultural Education and Research in the United States.

### *THE GEOLOGICAL WORK OF PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE*

THE address of Dr. Charles R. Van Hise as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is on an economic subject. Since his election to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin in 1903, he has devoted himself largely to work in education and

in economics, not, however, neglecting the geological researches in which he had attained such high distinction.

Due to Dr. Van Hise's early training in chemistry and metallurgy, and to his field work in pre-Cambrian regions, his dominant interest in geology has been in its chemical and physical phases. For many years he was engaged in the detailed mapping of pre-Cambrian formations in the Lake Superior country, during that time having published, with his associates, seven monographs of the United States Geological Survey. His interest in correlation problems involved in Lake Superior surveys led to a broader consideration of the pre-Cambrian of the United States, the results of which were brought together in a correlation paper (Archean and Algonkian) published in 1892, which was the first attempt to bring some order out of chaos in this field. While the correlations then proposed were based on necessarily incomplete data, and have been superceded in part by later work, his contribution to the subject marked an important step in advance which has been the basis for a great deal of the subsequent work on correlation.

Pre-Cambrian geology is inseparable from structural geology, and Van Hise's development of the principles of structural geology, published in connection with his principles of pre-Cambrian geology (1896), has served as a text on this subject for many years.

Closely involved in a study of the Lake Superior pre-Cambrian is the origin of the copper and iron ores, to which subject Van Hise has made many notable contributions. Enlarging his field studies of ores to cover the lead and zinc ores of the Mississippi Valley and other ores through North America, he was in a position in 1901 to present a general discussion of the genesis of ore bod-